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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

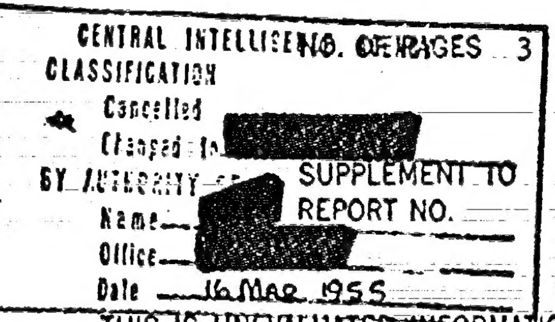
INFORMATION FROM

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REPORT NO. 00-W-27452

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COUNTRY	Germany, USSR, French Equatorial Africa, Syria, Iran	DATE OF INFORMATION	1952 - 1953
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

ENGINEER CLAIMS "SAUCER" PLANS ARE IN SOVIET HANDS;
SIGHTINGS IN AFRICA, IRAN, SYRIA

GERMAN ENGINEER STATES SOVIETS HAVE GERMAN FLYING SAUCER EXPERTS AND PLANS -- Athens, I Vradyni, 13 May 53

Vienna (Special Service) -- According to recent reports from Toronto, a number of Canadian Air Force engineers are engaged in the construction of a "flying saucer" to be used as a future weapon of war. The work of these engineers is being carried out in great secrecy at the A. B. Roe Company /translit-eration from the Greek/ factories.

"Flying saucers" have been known to be an actuality since the possibility of their construction was proven in plans drawn up by German engineers toward the end of World War II.

Georg Klein, a German engineer, stated recently that though many people believe the "flying saucers" to be a postwar development, they were actually in the planning stage in German aircraft factories as early as 1941.

Klein said that he was an engineer in the Ministry of Speer /probably refers to Albert Speer, who, in 1942, was Minister for Armament and Ammunition for the Third Reich/ and was present in Prague on 14 February 1945, at the first experimental flight of a "flying saucer."

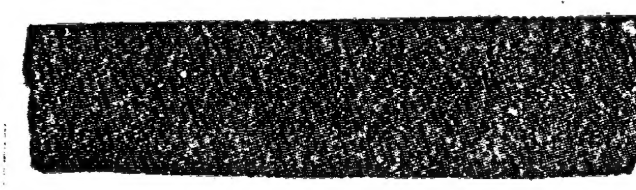
During the experiment, Klein reported, the "flying saucer" reached an altitude of 12,400 meters within 3 minutes and a speed of 2,200 kilometers per hour. Klein emphasized that in accordance with German plans, the speed of these "saucers" would reach 4,000 kilometers per hour. One difficulty, ac-

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Klein went on to state that three experimental models had been readied for tests by the end of 1944 [sic], built according to two completely different principles of aerodynamics. One type actually had the shape of a disc, with an interior cabin, and was built at the Mite [unidentified; transliteration from the Greek] factories, which had also built the V2 rockets. This model was 42 meters in diameter. The other model had the shape of a ring, with raised sides and a spherically shaped pilot's cabin placed on the outside, in the center of the ring. This model was built at the Habermol and Schreiver factories [unidentified; both names transliterated from the Greek].

Both models had the ability to take off vertically and to land in an extremely restricted area, like helicopters.

During the last few days of the war, when every hope for German victory had been abandoned, the engineers in the group stationed in Prague carried out orders to destroy completely all their plans on their model before the Soviet forces arrived. The engineers at the Mite factories in Breslau, however, were not warned in sufficient time of the Soviet approach, and the Soviets, therefore, succeeded in seizing their material. Plans, as well as specialized personnel, were immediately sent directly to the Soviet Union under heavy guard, coincidental with the departure from Berlin of the creator of the Stuka, [JU-87 dive bomber], who later developed the MIG 13 and 15 in the Soviet Union.

According to the report, nothing is known of the whereabouts of Hambermol since his disappearance from Prague; Schreiver died recently in Bremen; and Mite, who escaped in a Messerschmitt 163, is in the US.

Klein was of the opinion that the "saucers" are at present being constructed in accordance with German technical principles and expressed the belief that they will constitute serious competition to jet-propelled airplanes.

Klein further stated that it was very possible to construct "flying saucers" for civilian air travel; that they could carry 30-40 passengers at a speed of 4,000 kilometers per hour. He added, however, that the tremendous amount of materiel necessary for their construction did not warrant their being built exclusively for civilian air travel. His opinion was shared, he stated, by Giuseppe Belluzzo, the Italian specialist with whom Klein has been corresponding for some time.

DELAYED REPORT ON FOUR "SAUCERS" SEEN IN UBANGI-SHARI -- Brazzaville, France-Equateur, 11 Mar 53

The Meteorological Service of French Equatorial Africa has authorized this newspaper to publish today the following account about four "flying saucers" seen on 22 November 1952 over Bocaranga, Ubangi-Shari.

At approximately 2200 hours, Father Carlos Maria, (a Capuchin missionary), Lasimone, his companion, and four other persons were driving on the road to Bocaranga, when they suddenly noticed a large disc traveling overhead in the same direction as they. Lasimone extinguished the car's lights, but the disc disappeared in the distance. A short while later, in the same spot, they saw four discs motionless in the air. Father Maria's description follows:

"We could see them clearly. Two were above and two below, but all four had no point of contact. At that moment, they had a silvery color like that of the moon. I would say that their diameter was somewhere between 30 and 40 centimeters.

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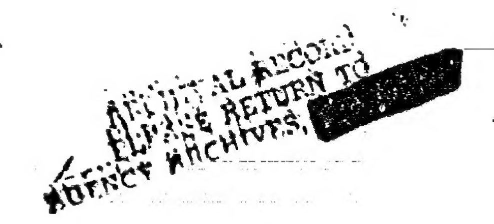
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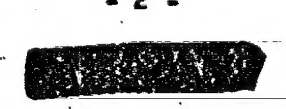
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"They moved several times, but each time it seemed that only the two lower ones were rotating. Just before they [all four] began to move, they lit up brightly, like suns. Then it looked as though they arranged themselves to move in circular fashion so as to return to their starting point. On stopping, they lost their brilliant color and regained the silvery one. During their rotation, they seemed slightly oval. I cannot say whether it was due to a new shape they assumed while in flight or to the oblique position they had assumed while moving. Each time they turned, they had that shape and that profusion of light. We observed them for about 20 minutes. After their final turn, they remained motionless in their initial position for several moments. Then they disappeared, headed in the direction from which we had come. What I saw was no aerolite, shooting star, or anything of the kind. It could only have been a man-made machine."

Lasimone then gave an equally detailed version, as follows:

"At about 2200 hours, we observed four halos of silvery light grouped in a square formation and located above light clouds. The night was very clear.

"At one point, the four halos were on the horizon, ranged in a line in the direction of Bouzoum. Suddenly, one of them lit up in vivid red, causing its shape to be distinguished. It was like a cigar, thicker in the fore section. The center section constituted about one third of the total length, and appeared opaque in the light, with perfectly symmetrical lines. Flying above the clouds, this object headed in our direction at considerable speed, about equal to that of an average plane. About 5 or 6 kilometers away, it halted without changing its lights and then climbed again, vertically. The stop was abrupt and the glow became silvery again. The other three on the horizon then began to move in the same way as the first and joined it to form a square once again."

REPORT "FLYING SAUCERS" SEEN IN SYRIA -- Athens, Le Messager d'Athenes, 19 May 53

The Damascus newspaper Al Ahaya reports that "flying saucers" were seen recently above the city of Homs, Syria, coming from the south.

LUMINOUS OBJECT SEEN IN SKY OVER ARADAN -- Tehran, Etela'at, 20 May 53

This newspaper was informed by its correspondent in Abadan that at 1855 hours, on 18 May 1953, a luminous object was seen in the sky over Abadan. The object was reported to be as bright as the sun and to have the shape of a new moon (but several times larger than a new moon). It traveled extremely fast and could be seen for 20 minutes. It was also reported that the same object was seen over all the oil areas in Khuzistan.

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